PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

NATIONAL WAR FRONT BUREAU

BULLETIN] OCTOBER 17, 1942 [No. 117

LECTURE CXVII.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

I

Mr. Churchill

MORE CERTAIN OF VICTORY THAN EVER.

KEEP RIGHT ON TO THE END OF THE ROAD, KEEP ON RIGHT TO THE END.

FEAR HAS SEIZED THE ENEMY.

Our enemies have been more talkative lately. Ribbentrop, Goering and Hitler have all been making speeches which are of interest, because they reveal with considerable frankness their state of mind.

There is one note which rings through all those speeches. It can be quite clearly heard above their customary boastings and there is—a dull, low, whining note of fear.

They are all speeches of men conscious of their guilt and conscious also of law. How different from the tone of 1940 when France was struck down, when Eastern Europe was subjugated, when Mussolini hastened to stab us in the back, when Britain stood all alone the sole champion in arms for the freedom and inheritance of mankind.

How different are these plaintive speeches and expostulations from what we used to hear in those days. Evidently something has happened in these two years to make these evil-doers feel that aggression, war, and bloodshed and trampling down the weak may not be, after all, the whole story. There may be another side of the account.

It is a long account, and it is becoming pretty clear that the day is coming when it will have to be settled.

The most striking and curious part of Hitler's speech was his complaint that no one pays sufficient attention to his victories.

'Look at all the victories I have won,' he exclaims in effect. 'Look at all the countries I have invaded and struck down, look at all the thousands of kilometres that I have advanced into the lands of other people. Look at all the booty I have gathered, and all the men I have killed, or captured. Contrast these exploits with the performances of the Allies. Why are they not down-hearted? How do they dare keep up their spirits in the face of my great successes and their many misfortunes?'

HITLER'S COMPLAINT.

That in fact—I have not quoted his actual words, but I have given their meaning and their sense—is his complaint.

That is the question which puzzles him and angers him.

It strikes a chill into his marrow, because in his heart he knows that, with all his tremendous victories and vast conquests, his fortunes have declined. His prospects have darkened to an immeasurable degree in the last two years while, at the same time, Britain, the United States, and China have moved forward, through tribulation and sorrow, steadily forward, steadily onward from strength to strength.

He sees with amazement that our defeats are but stepping stones to victory and that all his victories are stepping stones to ruin.

It is apparent to me that this bad man sees quite clearly the shadow of the slowly and remorselessly approaching doom, and he rails at fortune for mocking him with the glitter of fleeting successes.

But, after all, an explanation is not so difficult. When peaceful people like Britons and Americans—very careless in peace time about their defence, care-free, unsuspecting nations of people who have never known defeat, improvident nations, I will say reckless nations, who despise military art and who thought war so wicked that it never could happen again—when nations like this are set upon by highly organised and heavily armed conspirators who had been planning in secret over years on end, exalting war as the highest

form of human effort, glorifying slaughter and aggression, prepared and trained to the last point to which science and discipline can carry them, is it not natural that the peaceful, unprepared and improvident should suffer terribly, and that the wicked, scheming aggressors should have their run of savage exultation ?

THE NEXT CHAPTER.

Ah ! but that is not the end of the story. It is only the first chapter If the great, peaceful Democracies could survive the first few years of the aggressors' attack, another chapter has to be written. It is to that chapter to which we shall come in due time.

It will ever be to the glory of these islands and this Empire that we stood alone for one whole year, and gained time for the good cause to arm, to organise, and slowly bring the conjoined united, irresistible forces of outraged civilisation to bear upon the criminals. That is our greatest glory.

Fear is also a motive which inspires Hitler's latest outrage. From the North Cape in Norway to the Spanish frontier in Bayonne, a distance of nearly 2,000 miles, the German invading armies are holding down, by brute force and terrorism, the nations of Western Europe.

HEEL OF THE AGGRESSOR.

Norway, Denmark, Belgium, France—all are under Hitler's grip, all are seething with the spirit of revolt and revolution. Except in Denmark, whose turn also will come, Nazi firing parties are busy. Every day innocent hostages or prominent citizens are arrested haphazard, are taken out and shot in cold blood. And every day, hatred of German race and name burns fiercer in the hearts of these ancient States and peoples.

British Commando raids at different points along this enormous coast, although so far only a forerunner of what is to come, inspire the author of so many crimes and miseries with lively anxiety. His soldiers dwell among populations who would kill them with their hands if they got the chance, and will kill them one at a time when they do get the chance.

In addition there comes out from the sea, from time to time, a hand of steel which plucks the German sentries from their posts, with growing efficiency, amid the joy of the whole countryside. In his fear and spite, Hitler turns upon prisoners of war, who are in his camps and in his power. Just as he takes innocent hostages from his prisons in Norway, Belgium, Holland and France, to shoot them in the hope of breaking the spirit of their countrymen, so in flattest breach of the few conventions, which still hold across the lines of the World War, he vents his cruel fear and anger upon prisoners of war, and casts them into chains.

I have always expected that this war would become worse in severity, as the guilty Nazis feel the ring of doom remorselessly closing in upon them.

Here in the west, we have seen many savage, bestial acts, but nothing that has happened in the west, so far, can compare with wholesale massacres not only of soldiers but of civilians and women and children, which have characterised Hitler's invasion of Russia.

BRUTAL MURDERS.

In Russia, and his reigns of terror in Poland and Yugoslavia, tens of thousands have been murdered in cold blood by the German Army, and by the special police battalions and brigades which accompany it everywhere, and take a leading part in the frightful butcheries perpetrated behind the front.

For every one execution which Hitler has ordered in the west, he has carried out at least 200—it may be many more—in Eastern and Central Europe.

In the first days after he entered Kiev he shot 54,000 persons.

I say that to show that weakness of any kind to such a man is only to encourage further atrocities and you may be assured that no weakness will be shown.

There is another reason, apart from his perverted instincts, why Hitler has begun the large-scale maltreatment of British prisoners of war. He wishes to throw a new topic into the arena of world discussion, and so divert men's eyes from the evident failure so far—I always say so far—of his second vast campaign against Russia. The heroic defence of Stalingrad; the fact that the splendid Russian armies everywhere are intact, unbroken and unbeaten—nay counter-attacking with amazing energy along the whole Front from Leningrad to the Caucasus Mountains: the fearful losses suffered by German troops; the near approach of another Russian winter—all these grim facts which cannot be concealed cast their freezing shadow upon the German people already wincing under the repeated and increasing impact of British bombing.

DISCONTENT IN GERMANY.

They turn a stony gaze upon the leader who has brought all this upon them and dumbly—for they dare not speak aloud—they put the terrible question: 'Why did you go there? Why did you invade Russia?'

Already, Reich-Marshal Goering has made haste to point out that this decision was Hitler's alone that Hitler alone conducts the war and that the Generals of the German Army are only assistants to carry out his orders.

Already Himmler, the police butcher, has been decorated, honoured, and promoted in token of not only the importance of his work in shooting and hanging thousands of Russian prisoners of war, and in torturing Poles, Czechoslovaks, Yugoslavs and Greeks, but of the increasing need for his devilish arts in the homeland of Germany itself. Evidently, in such a plight it would be natural for Hitler to raise a stir in some quarter, and what could be more attractive to such a being than to mishandle captives who are powerless in his hand ?

There are other matters which would pause Hitler and his guilty, but somewhat ridiculous, confederate, Mussolini, to ask themselves uncomfortable questions.

U-BOAT WARFARE.

U-boat warfare still remains the greatest problem of the United Nations, but there is no reason whatever why it should not be solved by the prodigious measures of offence and defence, and of replacement, on which Britain, Canada and, above all, the United States are now engaged. The months of August and September have been, I will not say the best, but the least bad months since January. They have seen new building of merchant-ships substantially to outweigh the losses. They have seen the greatest tonnage of British bombs dropped upon Germany. They have covered the most numerous safe arrivals of United States troops in the British Isles.

They have marked the definite growth of Allied air superiority over Germany, Italy and Japan.

In these months, indeed in September, far away in the Pacific, Australians with their American Allies have made good advance in New Guinea.

It is not my habit to encourage vain expectations, but there are solid and remarkable facts. Surveying both sides of the account, good and bad with equal composure and coolness, we must see that we have reached a stern and sombre moment in the war which calls, in a high degree, for firmness of spirit and constancy of soul.

WE ARE STRONGER.

The excitement and emotion of those great days when we stood alone, undaunted, against what seemed overwhelming odds, and single-handed, are not present now. We are surrounded by Governments and nations, all of us bound together in a solemn unbreakable alliance, and all of us bound together by ties not only of honour but self-preservation.

Deadly dangers still beset us. Weariness, complacency, or discord of squabbles over petty matters, will mar our prospects.

We must all drive ourselves to the utmost limit of our strength. We must preserve and refine our sense of proportion. We must strive to combine the virtues of wisdom and of daring.

We must move forward together, united and inexorable. But with God's blessing, the hopes which we are now justified in feeling will not fade or wither. Light is broadening on the track. And the light is brighter too.

II

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The Nazis are proclaiming that a second front is impossible, but they are desperately rushing troops about in all directions. Many major decisions on strategy have already been made.

One item upon which we are all agreed relates to the necessity to divert the enemy's forces from Russia and China to other theatres of war, by new offensives against Germany and Japan, but an announcement as to how these offensives are to be launched, and where and when cannot be broadcast now.

The American people are united as never before in their determination to do their job well. We and our allies are going to win. The strength of the United Nations is on the upgrade. The Axis leaders know that they have already reached full strength, and their steadily mounting losses cannot be fully replaced.

The war of nerves against the United Nations is turning into a boomerang. For the first time the Nazi propaganda machine is on the defensive. They are meanwhile driven to increase the fury of their atrocities.

The United Nations have decided to establish the identity of Nazi leaders responsible for innumerable acts of savagery.

Millions of Americans are in army camps, naval stations, factories and shipyards. The tonnage of ships coming from American, Canadian and British yards has increased so fast that we are getting ahead of the enemy in the battle of transportation.

PRODUCTION MOUNTING

The volunteer effort, however, well-intentioned, may not suffice to solve our labour problem and in that case we shall have to adopt new legislation. I believe it will be necessary to lower the minimum age for selective service

from 20 years to 18. Within less than a year from now there will probably be as many women as men working in our war production plants. We are getting ahead of our enemies in the battle of production. To keep stepping up production we have had to add millions of workers to the total labour force of the nation. Our plans are not being decided by typewriter strategists. We will continue to leave plans to the leaders.

Liberty and the very lives of countless millions of the United Nations depend on this. The objective to-day is clear and realistic. It is to destroy completely the military power of Germany, Italy and Japan so that their threat to the United Nations cannot be revived.

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

10—10—42 to 16—10—42.

Russia.—After a very short and temporary lull due both to exhaustion and lack of reinforcements the Nazi hordes have resumed their attacks on the industrial settlements in the north-west part of STALINGRAD, adopting novel forms of terror such as dropping pieces of iron from aeroplanes, which make a hell of a noise as they fall. But the City of Steel holds on, its giant factories continuing to work under shell-fire. The reasons for the city's tenacity are not far to seek; firstly, the heroism of the defenders; secondly, its 'hedge hog' sprawling 40 mile-length, in which every house has been turned into a fortress; thirdly, Timoshenko's relief forces, outside the city which are creating a diversion; and fourthly, and lastly the city's position on the Volga across which supplies are pouring behind smoke-screens in naval flotillas. The aim of the German drive is not only to isolate portions of the city but also to break through to the Volga to cut off the supplies.

Timoshenko's pressure is exerted both north-west and south-west. In the north-west the relief operations are meeting with steady success. After battering for 10 days the Russian troops have now reached Don near the top of the bend and have crossed the river at several points near KACHALINSKAYA. As the Germans hold the right bank of the Don lightly compared with the left, it is possible, if the Russian progress could continue, to relieve the pressure on the city and even to raise what has now become the siege of STALINGRAD.

In the CAUCASUS the Nazi drive on the GROZNY oil-fields continues to be held though it is now more than six weeks since General Von Kleist made the first crossing of the Terck river. On the Black Sea front the Nazis seem to be

making some slow progress towards TUAPSI. According to a German communiqué 'cold weather, fog and storms on the Elburz hinder the military operations in the CAUCASUS', though it would be truer to add that but for Timoshenko's epic stand at STALINGRAD a greater threat than now would by this time have developed in the CAUCASUS region.

Heavy fighting is reported in the SINYAVINO area, south-east of LENINGRAD. Fresh fighting is in progress at SMOLENSK and in the RZHEV area.

The Solomons.—Allied attacks by air and sea on the Japanese occupied islands in the SOLOMONS group continue. Early in the month a heavy attack by carrier based planes damaged 5 enemy vessels. KIETA on BOUGEINVILLE Island was bombed. Out of 6 enemy destroyers which attempted to land troops on October 5, one was sunk and one was damaged. Planes of the Pacific Task Force attacked enemy ships in the shortland area. On the night of Oct. 11/12 Task Forces attacked again, and sank one heavy enemy cruiser, four destroyers and one transport.

Notwithstanding the reverses the enemy is continuing his attempt to land reinforcements on GUADALCANAR.

New Guinea.—The most cheering news of late has been the rapid Japanese retreat from the Owen-Stanley Range. The Wairopi Bridge has been destroyed and the Allies have entered the KOKODA gap, contacting the enemy. As the *Daily Telegraph* points out the tide has turned in the Pacific owing no doubt to Allied superiority in air-strength. In two months, in the South Pacific area the Japanese have lost 200 planes.

The Aleutians.—American offensive is making headway in this region. The latest event is the occupation of the ANDREANOF islands preparatory to an investment of KISKA. Now that ATTU and AGATTU have been evacuated the only remaining Japanese stronghold in the ALEUTIANS is KISKA—and this is constantly raided. According to the latest report, on October 8/9 and October 10 Army heavy bombers, escorted by fighters bombed installations and ships in the harbour of KISKA.

China.—The Japanese attacked TUNGSANCHI and SISANCHI in S. SHANSI.

Burma.—R. A. F. bombed the aerodrome at PAKOKU and the railway at YWATUNG.

Madagascar.—British forces occupied SAKARAHA and TONGOBORY in the south-west part of the island.

Air Raids in Europe.—The R. A. F. carried out heavy raids on LILLE and HANOVER. In the Axis attack on MALTA on Sunday and Monday the enemy lost 39 aircraft—19 bombers and 20 fighters. Many more were damaged.

Miscellaneous.—(1) The Puppet Government at NANKING is reported to have signed a secret treaty on September 22 leasing away HAINAN Island to the Japanese in exchange for military equipment and supplies. HAINAN is an important naval and air base.

(2) ETHIOPIA has joined the ranks of the United Nations. In a message to President Roosevelt, the Negus said, 'My Government and people are anxious to assume the obligations of the United Nations' Pact and we wish to place the military and economic resources of our country at the disposal of those nations who gladly sacrifice all for liberty and justice.' President Roosevelt accepting the offer has welcomed ETHIOPIA to the Allied ranks, being the first state to regain its territory after temporary occupation by an Axis aggressor.'

ALLIED Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied COUNTRIES.

Date. / Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies.	Aircraft losses for Enemies.
2—10—42 (Friday).			
The Railway bridge south of MOGAUNG.			
3—10—42 (Saturday).			
Japanese barracks south-east of LOIWING. (YUNNAN),			
A suspension bridge south of TINGA.			
4—10—42 (Sunday).			
The landing field at LOIWING.			
Suspension bridge south of LOIWING.			
5—10—42. (Monday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
NIGHT:—			
Military and Industrial targets in western GERMANY.			
EGYPT and LIBYA.			
Shipping and port facilities at TOBRUK.			
Offensive sweeps over the enemy positions in the EL ALAMEIN sector.			
RUSSIA.			
Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes all along the entire Russian Front.			
FAR EAST.			
NEW GUINEA.			
A small convoy off BUNA.			
The Japanese supply base off KOKODA.			3 planes.
NEW BRITAIN.			
An aerodrome at RABAUL.			

ALLIED Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied COUNTRIES—*cont.*

Date	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment	Aircraft losses for Allies.	Aircraft losses for Enemies
5—10—42 (Monday)—cont.				
	ALEUTIAN Islands.			
	KISKA.			
	BURMA.			
	YENANGYAUNG, GANGAW, KAN and **SIHAUNGMYAUK.**			
6—10—42 (Tuesday).				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
DAY:—				
	Targets in western GERMANY and HOLLAND.			
	Offensive patrols off the French coast.			
	A mine sweeper off the French coast.	Set on fire.	No loss.	
NIGHT:—				
	No information available.			
	EGYPT and LIBYA.			
	Enemy transport vehicles and camps in all sectors in the battle area.			
	The harbour at BENGHAZI.			
	An enemy patrol dump near EL DABA.	Fires started.	4 planes.	3 planes.
	CRETE.			
	An enemy convoy south-west of CRETE.			
	RUSSIA.			
	Air combats and grounded aircraft along the entire Eastern Front.			
	RUSSIA.			
	NEW GUINEA.			
	A small enemy convoy off BUNA.		1 plane.	3 planes.
	Barges on the beach at BUNA.	Many barges sunk.		
	NEW BRITAIN.			
	Enemy aerodromes at RABAUL.		1 plane.	4 planes.
	ALEUTIANS.			
	KISKA.			

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies.	Aircraft losses for Enemies.
7—10—42 (Wednesday)				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
NIGHT:—				
	Laying mines in enemy coastal waters.			
	LIBYA.			
	Patrol activity over the battle area.		1 plane.	2 planes.
	Targets between DERNA and SIDI BARRANI.			
	The sea-plane base at BOMBA.			
	RUSSIA			
	Air combats over the battle area.			
	FAR EAST.			
	NEW GUINEA.			
	Enemy positions in the KOKODA area.			
	PACIFIC.			
	Reconnaissance over the North-West PACIFIC area.			
8—10—42 (Thursday).				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
	No information available about day and night air activity.			
	LIBYA.			
	TOBRUK.			
	Enemy supply vehicles and other targets behind the enemy lines.			
	Targets between SOLLUM and EL DABA.			
	CRETE.			
	The jetty at SUDA BAY.			
	RUSSIA.			
	Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole eastern battle area.			
	FAR EAST.			
	NEW GUINEA.			
	BUNA.			

9—10—42 (Friday).

GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.

DAY:—

Offensive sweeps over Northern FRANCE — 38 planes probably damaged. — 48 planes.

Fives Lille steel and Locomative works at LILLE. — 11 planes damaged.

Objectives in upper RHINELAND.

NIGHT:—

No information available.

EGYPT and **LIBYA.**

Landing grounds behind the enemy's lines. Many planes damaged.

Air battles over the battle area. — 10 planes.

An enemy train in the battle area.

The harbour at BENGHAZI.

RUSSIA.

Air combats and gronnded aircraft all along the Eastern Front.

FAR EAST.

NEW BRITAIN.

The aerodrome and the harbour at RABAUL.

NEW GUINEA.

The aerodrome at LAE.

TANIMBAR Islands.

Jap merchantmen at SAUMLAKI.

BURMA.

The aerodrome at PAKOKKU.

The railway at YWATAUNG.

10—10—42 (Saturday).

GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.

DAY:—

No information available.

NIGHT:—

Laying mines in enemy waters.

EGYPT and LIBYA.

Shipping and dock facilities at BENGHAZI.

Enemy landing grounds at FUKA.

TOBRUK.

RUSSIA.

Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the entire Russian front.

FAR EAST.

NEW BRITAIN.

The harbour and shipping at RABAUL.

NEW GUINEA.

Jap targets in KOKODA–BUNA track.

Barges at BUNA.

ALEUTIAN Islands.

KISKA.

11—10—42. (Sunday).

GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.

DAY:—

Targets in N. W. GERMANY
Tanks and Locomotives and manufacturing centre of HANOVER.
Aerodromes in enemy occupied territory.
Offensive sweeps over the ABBEVILLE and ST. OMER areas.
} 5 planes. — 15 planes. Several planes damaged.

EGYPT and LIBYA.

A petrol dump and harbour at TOBRUK.

A destroyer 50 miles north of DERNA. — Directly hit.

The enemy shipping at BENGHAZI.

Patrol over the battle area.

RUSSIA.

Air combats and grounded aircraft all along the entire Russian Front.

FAR EAST.

NEW GUINEA.

Supplies and enemy installations from KOKODA down to the coast.

Barges on the beach at BUNA.

ALEUTIANS.

KISKA.

SOLOMONS SEA

A 10,000 ton enemy sea-plane tender escorted by a destroyer south of NEW IRELAND.

ENEMY Air Raids over ALLIED Territories.

Date. Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Enemies	Aircraft losses for Allies
6—10—42 (Tuesday).			
BRITAIN.			
No information available.			
EGYPT.			
Br. positions in the EL ALAMEIN sector.			
RUSSIA.			
STALINGRAD.			
Russian positions east of VOLGA.			
7—10—42 (Wednesday).			
BRITAIN.			
No information available.			
RUSSIA.			
STALINGRAD.			
FAR EAST.			
No air activity.			
8—10—42 (Thursday).			
BRITAIN.			
DAY:—			
A place on the south-east coast of ENGLAND.			
RUSSIA.			
STALINGRAD.			
9—10—42 (Friday).			
BRITAIN.			
DAY:—			
A coastal district in South-West ENGLAND.	1 person injured.		
MEDITERRANEAN.			
Reconnaissance over MALTA.			
RUSSIA.			
Villages east of VOLGA.			
Russian positions in the MOZDOK area.			

Date. Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses of Enemies	Aircraft losses of Allies
10—10—42 (Saturday).			
BRITAIN.			
DAY:—			
South east coast of ENGLAND.		1 plane.	
NIGHT:—			
No enemy air activity.			
RUSSIA.			
The defences of STALINGRAD.			
Russian positions in the MOZDOK area.			
11—10—42 (Sunday).			
BRITAIN.			
DAY:—			
A north-eastern **town** in ENGLAND.	Slight damage.		
NIGHT:—			
A north-west coast **town** in ENGLAND.			
MEDTERRANEAN.			
MALTA.		15 planes.	
RUSSIA.			
STALINGRAD.			
Russian lines of communications on the VOLGA east of STLINGRD.			
12—10—42 (Monday).			
BRITAIN.			
DAY:—			
South coast of ENGLAND.			
NIGHT:—			
No air activity.			
MEDITERRANEAN.			
MALTA.		24 planes.	
RUSSIA.			
The defences of STALINGRAD.			

SIDE LIGHTS.

THE EIGHTY DAYS. Captain Oliver Lyttleton's Eighty Days are now happily over and the period which he thought would be 'the gravest ever faced' is now gone without any of the adverse results he apprehended. When he made the prediction in July he had no doubt the campaigning months in RUSSIA chiefly in mind. But now while the season is nearing its end and winter is coming RUSSIA remains intact. STALINGRAD has not fallen—nor the CAUCASUS nor MOSCOW nor LENINGRAD and we have Willkie's latest assurance—that of an eye-witness and observer, that RUSSIA will never be conquered. The submarine war that assumed ugly proportions in July has now been mastered; at least the measure of it has been taken; the greatest convoy delivery of supplies to RUSSIA was made only a few weeks ago under the very nose of the Germans—with the U-boats infesting the Arctic waters. In EGYPT the dramatic advance of Rommel has been held, within sight of ALEXANDRIA, the goal which the Nazi general had set out to reach. In the Far Eastern waters the Japanese are being attacked instead of attacking. The invasion of INDIA and AUSTRALIA which the Japanese were proposing when Lyttleton made his July prediction has not come to pass. While the period has thus passed off with none of those happenings which the Axis Powers were believed to be planning for, the season has been beneficial to the Allies. It has proved a period of stern and effective bombing of the industrial areas of GERMANY and of astonishing war production and preparation. It has also synchronised with the withdrawal and retreat of the Japanese in NEW GUINEA, the SOLOMONS and the ALEUTIANS. No wonder that, while in the recent utterances of the German leaders—Goering, Ribbentrop, Hitler and Goebbels, a note of pessimism prevails—or, to use an expressing phrase of Mr. Churchill's, one hears a dull, low, whining cry of fear, the speeches of the British Premier and the American President strike a note of confidence. Mr. Churchill's voice is the voice of the Allies: he said at EDINBURGH on the 12th, 'Hitler's prospects have darkened to an immeasurable degree during the last two years, while at the same time BRITAIN, the UNITED STATES RUSSIA and CHINA have moved forward, through tribulation and sorrow, steadily forward, steadily onward, from strength to strength'.

'With God's blessing the hopes which we are now justified in feeling will not fade or wither. Light is broadening on the track. And the light is brighter too.'

President Roosevelt's broadcast to his people on October 13, is 'in the same strain.'

'With every passing week the war increases in scope and intensity. The strength of the United Nations is on the upgrade—Axis leaders, on the other hand, know, by now that they have already reached their full strength and that their steadily mounting losses in men and material cannot be fully replaced. The war of nerves against the United Nations is now turning into a boomerang. They begin to apologise to their own people for the repulse of their vast forces at STALINGRAD. They are proclaiming that a second front is impossible but at the same time they are desperately rushing troops in all directions, stringing barbed wire all the way from the coasts of FINLAND and NORWAY to the ISLANDS of the Eastern Mediterranean'.

▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼

A NOBLE GESTURE. The tenth of October—the day of the 31st anniversary of the foundation of the Chinese Republic was the occasion of a noble gesture from BRITAIN and U. S. offering draft treaties abrogating their century long extra-territorial rights and privileges in CHINA. These privileges were first secured by treaties concluded between 1842 and 1844, under which the nationals of foreign countries could be tried only by their own courts. The system, was harmful both to CHINA and the Foreign Powers. It violated Chinese Sovereignty; roused ill-will and was at the root of many misunderstandings. The present abrogation is a recognition of the noble part CHINA is playing in the common struggle. JAPAN had been insinuating that in spite of Allied declarations to the contrary there was still inequality between the status of CHINA and of the other United Nations. The present declaration is the Anglo-American reply to this charge—a challenge to JAPAN's 'Co-prosperity'; the psychological spearhead, as it has been stated, of the coming Allied Offensive in the FAR-EAST. In the words of Dr. Wai Too-Ming the Chinese Ambassador at WASHINGTON, the announcement 'will not only give great moral encouragement to the Chinese people in their fight for freedom but constitute a definite assurance to all freedom loving peoples of the world that the efforts of the United Nations are directed towards achieving political freedom everywhere and equality of rights among all nations.'

▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼

SARK. GREATER and LITTLE SARK—twin islands—hardly three and a half miles long and not even half a mile wide—the tiniest of the tiny Channel Islands, under German occupation, since DUNKIRK, has now come into the news for wholly unexpected but relevant reasons. On Saturday last it was raided by the British primarily to get information of ill-treatment which it was suspected the British residents therein were receiving. During the raid a German proclamation ordering citizens to forced labour in GERMANY was seized. It was also

revealed that from GUERNSEY, one of these islands, 900 men had been already deported and 400 more were to follow. JERSEY, another island had been selected for an equal number. 11 men had been earmarked in SARK but two of them had preferred to commit suicide.

Though the British raid on SARK was an inconspicuous event and only a reconnaisance, the Germans had magnified it into an 'Invasion', though the invaders were only ten, including the officers.

The enemy has made further capital by charging the British with the violation of Article 2 of the Geneva Convention because the hands of five German soldiers, during the raid were tied when they tried to escape and as if the Nazis honoured any International Law.

To make out a case they have also coupled this incident with what happened during the DIEPPE raid, when to prevent destruction of papers certain German prisoners had their hands bound. But on receipt of a complaint from the German Government the British War Office rescinded the order subsequently.

The GENEVA Convention makes no reference to tying the hands of prisoners of war. There is also a difference between fettering prisoners on the battlefield, which may be a necessity and fettering them in custody, which is cruelty and dishonour. In reprial the Germans have fettered 2,500 of the British prisoners of war in custody. In retaliation BRITAIN and CANADA have resolved on shackling a similar number of the enemy prisoners of war with them. There are 170,000 more German and Italian prisoners of war in British hands than British prisoners of war in the hands of GERMANY and ITALY. We are happy to learn that the International Red Cross and the Swiss Government have taken up the matter and are doing their best to mediate.

▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼

PUNISHMENT FOR WAR CRIMES. On October 7 Viscount Simon announced in the House of Lords the intention of the British Government to establish a Commission of the United Nations to investigate War Crimes. An organisation will be set up to procure evidence and in due course to secure the persons of the accused. The aim is not the wholesale punishment of enemy nationals, but only of the ring-leaders responsible for mass murders in violation of every tenet of humanity. Agreeing to the proposal President Roosevelt declared on the same day, 'The U. S. Government is receiving information of barbaric crimes committed by the enemy on the civilian populations of occupied countries, particularly on the continent of EUROPE. The perpetrators must be made to answer before courts of law when victory is won. At the close of the war provision will be made for the surrender of War Criminals.'

MASS MURDERS. It is none too soon that the British and American Governments thus have announced their grim determination to find out and punish the Axis criminals responsible for mass murders. The Swedish paper *Gothenburg Handels Tidingen* has done an international service in collecting and publishing some statistics on the subject. It says that according to the German official reports themselves the number of victims for the past twelve months—is YUGOSLAVIA 2,897; HOLLAND 172; CZECHOSLOVAKIA 1,391; BELGIUM 122; POLAND 1,091; NORWAY 92; FRANCE 977; RUMANIA 81; GREECE 405; HUNGARY 29; BULGARIA 199; SPAIN and ITALY 619. These figures are exclusive of hundreds of other executions within the Reich itself. The enemy's figures for POLAND and CZECHOSLOVAKIA are clearly an understatement. So far as POLAND is concerned we have the official figures of the Polish Government in LONDON, according to which between July 1941 and July 1942 at least 3,20,000 Poles were executed. The German Government do not also reveal the death roll in RUSSIA; but we have M. Molotov's authority that non-combatant Russians murdered in cold-blood should be counted in hundreds of thousands. To these appalling figures should be added the 300,000 persons who died of starvation within a year of the German occupation of GREECE. The inhumanity grows in horror as we reflect on the charges that were heaped on these unfortunate victims before they were mass-massacred—'sabotage', 'high treason', 'listening to British radio', 'attempting to escape to ENGLAND', 'communist', 'black market', 'unlawful possession of weapons'. 'Hostages' belong to a separate category. In spite of all this frightfulness the Nazi has failed to break the spirit of EUROPE. Occupied EUROPE is waiting for the day of its liberation to take revenge on the inhuman butchers.

▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼

DENMARK. Something is surely rotten in DENMARK. According to the NEW YORK Radio GERMANY has issued a ten-point ultimatum demanding the arming of Danish merchantships, co-operation with GERMANY, the export of food supplies to GERMANY, the transport of workers, the tracking down of saboteurs and a declaration of war on RUSSIA. DENMARK, it may be remembered, is a German 'ally'. When the Germans invaded DENMARK on April 9, 1940, DENMARK did not resist and for that the Danish territory was not annexed. But according to the statements of M. Christmas Muller, Ex-Minister of Commerce who recently escaped to ENGLAND all is not well with DENMARK. The country bristles with German aerodromes. She has become the highway of Nazi troops going to NORWAY. Members of the Danish Government and the Rigstag can

retain office only at Nazi pleasure. The Danish Radio and Press are German controlled. GERMANY 'buys' in DENMARK without paying. Though under pressure DENMARK has signed the anti-commintern pact she is not prepared to fight against RUSSIA. The Danish people are tenacious in their passive resistance and as for their king, his message on his 72nd birthday is significent—'DENMARK will live'.

▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼

UNIFIED COMMAND M. Stalin has done well in abolishing different commands for the North, Centre and South of RUSSIA and unifying the whole effort under himself. Hereafter he will be to the Russian Army what President Roosevelt is to the U. S. Army. The War Commissars will also go and with them the Military and Naval Commissariat corresponding to the British Ministry of Defence.

▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼

THE. ANDREANOFS. The American attack on the ANDREANOFS, in the ALEUTIANS marks another stage in the preparations that are being made for an Allied Pacific offensive. The Japanese began to move into this area, soon after the bombing of TOKYO. They first attacked DUTCH HARBOUR and later occupied KISKA, ATTU and AGATTU. By August 10,000 Japanese had settled in the three islands and constituted a potential threat to American supplies to RUSSIA. U. S. action followed. In the next six weeks 18 Japanese warships were destroyed. The ANDREANOF Islands have now been occupied. The enemy has been driven out of ATTU or AGATTU.

▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼

WHAT IS IN A NAME? Mr. Anthony Eden's announcement that MANCHURIA will be no longer called MANCHUKUO as the Japanese do will recall the recent fashion of re-naming countries as if this simple trick would improve the lot of nations. MANCHUKUO simply means the land of the Manchus and in spite of the camouflage has now become a Japanese province as much as SIAM, which though now styled THAILAND or the land of the free has become JAPAN's Vassal.

▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼

A LESSON. INDIA may well learn from CHINA what CHINA has done under war conditions, to increase her food. Even before the war CHINA's 424 millions were by no means self-supporting. CHINA grew only 9/10th of her food and her imports hardly made up a fourth of the deficiency. During the war, with the enemy decimating her population and driving the peasantry from the rich and fertile maritime provinces she has by strenuous effort and wise planning increased her production, so that at present she has more than enough for her needs and something to export. She adopted the system of double-cropping where it

did not exist and introduced new cereals and new strains. She controlled plant insects and diseases; and improved irrigation and drainage. Her co-operatives helped to finance and to market.

▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼

A CONTRAST. Contrast the Nazi method. Goering frankly admits that occupied EUROPE exists only to slave for GERMANY and in the matter of food the German people 'come first.' Only last week a six day strike was staged in ATHENS to protest against the German appropriation of the Greek harvest. The following account of the German atrocities in BOHEMIA and MORAVIA is published by the Slovak Information Service.

'Hundreds of orders concerning the production of food-stuffs follow one another. The peasant can get no labour, receives no artificial manures and cannot renew his machines and implements. The land to be used and the sowing of the crops are prescribed, the yield is controlled and requisitioned. Cattle for slaughtering, milk and egg must be handed up entirely. Every infringement of the regulations concerning food-stuffs is punished by fines and imprisonment, and, in special cases, by death. Behind every barn and in every stable there is a Nazi spy. The Nazis eat up everything like locusts. They control the peasant like spies. The peasant is just an animal for work on his own soil.'

▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼

BRAZIL'S WAR PREPARATIONS. News has reached that President Vargas has declared a moratorium on all financial and industrial commitments for a week in order to mobilise BRAZIL's resources for the war. In March, it may be remembered, BRAZIL entered into a pact with U. S. to set up an Amazon Basin Development Company, which, after the fall of MALAYA and the DUTCH EAST INDIES has acquired a special significance. BRAZIL has 1,400,000 square miles of land under rubber or suitable for rubber cultivation. She has deposits of iron ore in the Mineas Gereas State estimated at about 15,000 million tons, as well as unlimited supplies of coal. Want of capital and industrial machinery are the handicaps, and these U. S. has now agreed to remove. A special Technical Mission headed by Mr. Morris L. Cooke has now left U. S. for BRAZIL to carry out the arrangements.

▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼

THE DOCTOR'S JUGGLERY. News, as we may remind our readers, is trickery according to Goebbels and the Doctor's trick of late, has been to manipulate figures relating to Allied shipping losses. He varies the figures to suit the hour but not to accord with fact. Let us explain. When their is good news for the German

market the Allied shipping losses are reduced and relegated to back pages in Goebbels' papers. But when news goes bad these losses are magnified and exhibited on the front page. For instance, in the first four months of the present year when GERMANY could shine in borrowed feathers and had Japanese successes to show Allied shipping losses were represented to be only 554,325 tons—an exaggeration, no doubt, but a very modest figure according to Goebbels. But in the month of May when the Allies secured victories in the Coral Sea, the Allied losses shot up to 924,000 tons and filled the front page. In June, the month of Rommel's advance the figure receded and collapsed to 886,000 tons, and in July, with the Nazi advance into RUSSIA, fell further to 808,000 tons. In September however when Rommel was held up at EL ALAMEIN and BOCK at STALINGRAD the need to keep up German morale became imperious and Goebbels has come forward to inform an unbelieving world that the Allied losses have now reached 1,011,700 tons!

Similar jugglery is practised in the publication of daily and monthly figures relating to these losses. The figures given out day after day never tally with the totals which are announced once a month. Thus while the daily figures for August actually total 339 ships sunk, the monthly total is said to be 125. This is because in the daily news the figures are exaggerated.

LABOUR HAS SET AN EXAMPLE.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS AT THE MADRAS-CHINGLEPUT LABOUR CONVENTION.

Chrompet, Oct 8.

I want to thank you for the magnificent way in which labour has behaved during the last two months, not being stampeded keeping its head, knowing very well what it wanted, knowing that terrorism, anarchy, arson murder, folly and wickedness, which have been sweeping this country during the last two months, would not help you. You have set an example which should be followed by people who are better educated.

ANARCHY CONDEMNED.

"I cannot but too strongly condemn those that have organised this anarchy. I condemn those for their wickedness.

"I also condemn those who paid lip service to the enforcement of law and order, but behind the scenes, in speeches and in newspaper articles, incited people against the Government, against the members of the Viceroy's Council, and those

Generals who were leading the troops. That sort of hypocritical lip service disgusts me.

"I trust that a better tone will come in the political world of this country. I trust that there will be a greater sense of compromise, a better idea of unity, because without unity, without compromise, it will be a very long time before peace comes to India, and if we do not unite here and now we are going to be in much more imminent danger than we have been since the war began.

"I do not know how many people wish Japan to win. I believe there may be only a few. A great many people have seen what Japan has done to Burma and Malaya. Their ships are in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean. People think that because nothing has happened so far, the danger has gone. I hope very much that that danger is gone. I hope that no bombs will fall, that we shall never see ships wrecked, ship-wrecked sailors being brought into the coastal towns of the Bay of Bengal. I hope very much that there will be no shells falling. But you cannot tell what will happen. This war is a total war, a ruthless war which has lasted for over three years now. I believe that it will last very much longer. We have to unite and prepare ourselves in case anything should happen.

"There are many things we are doing, many things which we are going to do. But we have to be certain that our remedies are not going to make matters worse. The food problem in this country is not the same as in Great Britain. In India communications are difficult, and by the wanton wickedness of some people who started this rebellion those conditions have been made very much more difficult indeed.

"We have to bring sugar from the north, or transport rice from one part of the country to another, but when rails are torn up, and communications cut, it is difficult. That means greater shortage. Shortage means higher prices, and those who have been doing this wanton damage, surely, are partly responsible for the higher prices.

"I say on behalf of my Government that we are doing everything we possibly can to mitigate hardships. We do not rest a day or night. The members of my Government constantly have these questions before them and do everything to relieve these hardships. Any suggestions which you may put forward will not only be considered but looked at straight away. I must warn you that there are a great many difficulties and what appears to be a good thing in one case, may be an evil in another.

GROW MORE FOOD.

"I entirely endorse what you say that the land, to the last acre should be cultivated, and it will be better if all people who own lands cultivate them. Government are encouraging people in this matter.

CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY.

Mr. Sumner Welles.

The U. S., Under-Secretary of State, (Boston Oct., 9).

"In the grim struggle which lies before us, we are fighting side by side with other partners of the United Nations.

"Never in the long centuries of modern history have men and women fought more gloriously than have the armies of the Soviet Union.

"Their effort at successful resistance to the onslaughts of Hitler's forces a year ago not only gave the lie to Hitler's boast that he could crush the Russian Army, but constituted in itself a major triumph of the United Nations in the war until that time. And once more through the long summer of 1942 the Soviet heroes have held firm.

AID TO RUSSIA.

"The United States and its associates among the United Nations must render the utmost measure of assistance to the Soviet Union. Whether that assistance be through furnishing arms and equipment or supplies, or by means of the diversion of the German Army through the creation of a new theatre of operations the fullest measure of every means of help will be given. The surest way to ensure the defeat of Hitler is to give this help and give it unstintingly at the earliest possible minute.

"The amazing effort of the British Air Force in its all-out attacks on Germany has long since shown the German people how much value they can attach to the assurances given them by Nazi leaders that Germany would never be bombed. The havoc and devastation created by these British fliers, now joined by our own Air Forces, are crippling the war plants, munition factories, shipyards and railways and gravely impairing the German effort to maintain their earlier levels of war production."

COLUMBUS DAY.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

It is 450 years since Christopher Columbus first saw the Western World off his bow. He and his followers found a great expanse, where new beginnings could be made, where men could steer courage free of the fetters of tyranny and encompassment of worn out institutions.

In the wake of the courageous and unprecedented voyage there came to America people of many countries, who sought liberty, democracy, religious

tolerance and a fuller life. This was an American experiment, a bold experiment and successful. Our immigrant ancestors, yours and mine, made it successful.

But, now, the very liberties we have made law are endangered by the destructive forces from without. We are in the midst of mankind's greatest war, a war to determine whether the march of progress shall proceed or be halted by the totality of conquest. Our cause is not only liberty for ourselves but liberation for others.

An American victory will be the united nation's victory, for the oppressed and enslaved peoples everywhere. I like to remember on this significant anniversary the words of a contemporary poet 'Columbus found a world and had no chart save one that faith deciphered in the skies.'

We have faith: deeds will implement it.

SHIPS—AND YET MORE SHIPS!

In the days which have passed since September 1939, the shipbuilders and Engineers of Great Britain have beaten many world records. Their achievement, indeed, is not likely to be surpassed when the Americans get into full stride.

Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty has publicly stated that, although the country went into the war with barely one-third of the shipping capacity of 1918, she has already built a greater tonnage for the Navy and Merchant Marine than in the first three years of the last war. The volume of repair work carried out in British yards is, moreover, far greater than it was in 1914—18.

SHIPS OF MANY NATIONS.

In reviewing the latter achievement one must not forget that to-day British ports are the "home" ports of a vastly greater fleet of merchantmen than was the case of quarter of a century ago. To-day there is a ceaseless stream of British, American, Free French, Dutch, Belgian, Norwegian, Greek and Yugoslav tonnage entering and leaving British ports. All those ships when in need of damage and routine repairs must have the work done either in Great Britain or in the United States.

Thus for, the greater bulk of it has been done in British shipyards which in consequence have had to bear an unprecedented strain. Over a year ago, when the German submarine campaign in the North Atlantic was at its height that strain almost reached breaking point. At last, however, the Repairs

Division of the Admiralty, the controlling authority in war time, can say that no longer is any ship to be found waiting for repairs in any British port.

This enormous servicing department of the shipyard industry, engaged every hour of the 24 in getting "lame ducks" fit for sea again, has meant a heavy drain upon the available man-power of the industry. That is one reason why Britain possesses to-day only one-third of the shipbuilding capacity she had at her command in the last war. The labour reservoir is obviously not inexhaustible, and available trained forces of workers have to be apportioned to meet the needs of the various sections of the industry.

Another reason is that, nearly a decade ago, the shipbuilders of Great Britain had to perform a painful yet essential surgical operation upon themselves at a time when the country was dotted with empty shipyards for which no work could be found. Peace time conditions in these days held out no hope of any further orders ever again being obtained by many of those empty yards. So to save the others and to keep the industry solvent the redundant yards have now been brought back into production ; the rest will follow suit as skilled labour becomes available.

In all these circumstances it is amazing that an industry which had shrunk through no fault of its own has actually achieved a record output of tonnage to-day. It has been done by standardisation ; by the "swapping" of plans between yards which in peace time were fiercely competitive ; by the wider use of welding instead of riveting ; and by general speeding up of each process in shipyard, engine shop and boiler shop.

SPEED-UP METHODS.

The adoption, where possible, of welding for riveting has permitted a big expansion of the labour force. A completely inexperienced man can now be trained to become a skilled welder in a few weeks; whereas the making of a a good riveter is a job of months and even years.

Pre-fabrication, too, is being extensively developed. Now many parts of a ship are being made in inland works, transported to the shipyard and fitted there into place. This process can go on even before the first keel plate is laid down, so that the time taken actually to build the ship in the yard has been more than halved. Cargo steamers of 10,000 tons dead weight, which before the war took from 10 to 12 months to build, are now being completed in approximately 5 months.

Altogether it is the considered opinion of the Heads of the Admiralty, who control the whole of the shipbuilding and repairing industry, that the output of both naval and mercantile tonnage is to-day very much better than any of them ever expected it to be when war began. An indication of the soundness of the situation is afforded by the delivery this year in Turkey of four destroyers and four submarines built in British shipyards during the war.

Not only is Britain building enough ships for her own requirements but she can spare the space, the time, the materials and the men to build them for her Allies and for friendly neutrals.

CHANGING CHINA. THE NEW LIFE MOVEMENT.

The New Life Movement was launched at Nanchang in 1934. It was still in the experimental stage when Japan started the blitz on unprepared China. In that state the blitz did indeed play havoc with Chinese life and property. The Chinese suddenly found themselves bombarded, improverished and reduced to beggary. The government felt it necessary to provide the people with something spiritual and practical to guide them. Something more than mere military protection was needed to restore mental and physical fitness to a people who had known unspeakable horrors. Hence the added importance of the New Life Movement. *The moral foundations of the movement are the four cardinal virtues of old China: rectitude in personal behaviour and relations; justice for all classes; integrity in official and business life; and respect for the rights of others.* Practical application of these shows itself in the teaching of hygiene, the care of home and children, the cleanliness of one's surroundings; the betterment of the means of livelihood, the promotion of communal help, and in the progress and advantages of co-operation. Their ultimate aim is the awakening of the people to a full sense of their individual and collective rights and responsibilities as citizens and the offsetting of the inertia caused by hundreds of years of isolation.

The nucleus of the movement lay in the Kiangsi province. From here it spread all over China. New organizations such as social centres and schools, co-operative societies and rural reconstruction agencies were created to give a further impetus to a spiritual revival in the devastated areas and to help the unfortunate millions to rebuild their homes and gain a footing for themselves. *Each co-operative began its existence as a preparatory society. When it matured after a year of apprenticeship it became a full-fledged co-operative and in due course these grew up into credit co-operatives, utility co-operatives, supply co-operatives, marketing co-operatives, and others with mixed functions. These then developed unions of co-operatives for the improvement of enterprise in the interest of all.*

For the encouragement of scientific agriculture, rural normal schools were inaugurated and the knowledge of destroying insect pests which devastated crops, selecting seeds, growing new and better crops and co-operating with Government-established welfare centres was imparted by a group of agricultural specialists.

Education and health centres have been opened and the people have been encouraged to interest themselves in local administration. Welfare centres guide the activities of the people within their folds. They train local leaders, improve age-old customs and arbitrate local disputes.

Young graduates of unusual ability who could command high salaries elsewhere work for the organizations at a pittance of roughly Rs. 60 per month. They go about the country educating people and looking after their welfare, bringing home to them the august purpose before the nation. More than 400,000 volunteer workers are to-day serving the ends of the movement, They also look after the wounded, the homeless and the suffering.

Out of China's 2,000 odd districts, 1,400 have local New Life Organizations to-day and the number of volunteers runs into lakhs.

A shining example of the efficiency of New Life is the work done by the War Area Service Corps. In 1939, with 168 workers, the corps established 31 stations covering important military and strategic points and rendered service to 1,445,450 men in uniform.

Another service which reflects the New Life spirit is the Wounded Soldier's League. Its chief duty is the distribution of the "Generalissimo's Cash Awards to the Wounded." The work was rather difficult to begin with. But the New Life workers soon overcame the difficulties involved in mobile warfare. As a result, during the past three years a total of $ 6,180,173 has been distributed to several hundred thousand men. Altogether 3,875 distributions have been made in various hospitals some of which were located behind the enemy lines.

A third kind of service sponsored by New Life is the "Friends of the Wounded." It was intended to provide a "Friend" for each wounded soldier.

"SERVICES IN THE DANGER ZONE."

More than 14,600 overseas Chinese have received food and lodging and other comforts in the movement's Chinese hostels on their overland trip to Yunnan from Burma. The movement issued 8,065 of their identification cards which carried a special request for service and consideration from the general public along the road. During the bombings of Paoshan in early May, the movement's Paoshan hostel gave refuge to more than 2,000 overseas Chinese. Moreover, thousands of men, women and children were helped when the movement arranged for three or four overseas Chinese passengers to be carried free on every eastbound truck, military or private.

A fourth kind of service is the Aviation and Transportation Hostels. Airfields being few airmen had to suffer great nerve strain and physical fatigue at the outset. Now they can go to one of the hostels and have a good meal, a bath and a nice bed. This has had a very wholesome effect on the health and morale of the air force.

Besides this, the movement controls an emergency medical unit, encourages rational living, provides cheap food and organises community singing as a stimulant to patriotism. "Mass marriages" are arranged to reduce cost; each couple has to pay only 20 dollars. Athletic meets of all sorts are held to promote good health and cultivate the body.

The influence of New Life has been great, so great that the Japanese would fain eradicate it if they could. Recently an American missionary, travelling from America in a China clipper, asked a Japanese passenger, an official returning from Washington, why Japan had chosen this time to invade China. **"If Chiang Kai-shek should succeed in his New Life Movement", the Japanese retorted, "do you think there would be any chance left for Japan in China?"**

SCIENTISTS AND RAW MATERIALS: THEIR USE IN THE WAR.

(*Lord Halifax, The British Ambassador*).

"The scientists are front line troops in the battle of brains, which is as critical as the Battle of Britain.

AIR SUPERIORITY

"In spite of its long years of preparation, Goering's *Luftwaffe* was dealt with not only because of the splendid fighting qualities of the British pilots but also because, machine for machine, the Spitfire is better than the Messerschmitt. We won on design.

VALUE OF RAW MATERIALS

"The grave adverse position of control of raw materials is a warning to reconsider the conviction of the Allies that time was necessarily on the side of the United Nations.

"If we do that, one of these days we will have a rude awakening. There has been far too much easy optimism over control of raw materials. The United Nations were so accustomed to the idea that they commanded the worlds' resources that very few people realise how adversely the position has changed since 1939 and especially, since the entry of Japan into the war.

"We lost to the Japanese, the oil-fields of the East Indies and Burma. We lost to Germany the Rumanian, Galician and some of the Russian oil-fields while others are gravely threatened."

MOSQUITOES.

Mosquitoes, Britain's fastest bombers, have begun a new kind of daylight bombing. They are being used for long range, and without fighter escort, to hit accurately small but vital targets. The Germans have never sent over this country so fast a long-range bomber, says the *Daily Herald's* aeronautical correspondent.

Mosquitoes were first mentioned recently in connexion with the Royal Air Force daylight raid on the Gestapo headquarters at Oslo, but they have been attacking enemy targets for some time. On September 8, the German High Command communiqué said, "Two British aircraft made a sweep over Germany during the day. One Mosquito was shot down." A week later the Air Ministry reported that "light bombers" flying without escort and without cloud cover had attacked at dusk targets near Wiesbaden. Wiesbaden is nearly 400 miles from London and the greater part of the flight would be over enemy territory. Yet not one of the "light bombers" was missing. Only light bombers of very high speed, able, as the Mosquitoes were over Oslo, to escape from Fockewulf fighters, could have made a daylight raid so deep into Germany without cloud cover.

To Oslo and back is a 1,000 mile flight from the nearest air bases in Britain. This means that Mosquitoes could, for instance, have managed the famous Augsburg raid which was made by Lancasters. A light bomber cannot carry such a heavy bomb-load as a bomber of the Lancaster type, but it can be replaced very much faster and more cheaply, and it carries a much smaller crew.

Now that Mosquitoes are being used, the argument for and against the light or heavy day bomber will be put to the test. Fortresses have still to be tested on a large scale over Germany by day without fighter escort. Probably both the Fortress and Mosquito types will have their place in our daylight offensive.

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

OF THE

Pudukkottai State National War Front Bureau.

1942— **LECTURE CXVII**—(*Batch 3*).

October	...17, Saturday ...	Municipal Office quadrangle.	7.45 p. m.
	20, Tuesday ...	Alangudi ...	7.00 p. m.
		Vadakadu ...	7.30 p. m.
	21, Wednesday.	Malaiyur ...	7.00 p. m.
		Karambakkudi ...	7.30 p. m.
	22, Thursday ...	Poongudi ...	7.00 p. m.
		Satyamangalam ...	7.30 p. m.
	23, Friday ...	Kulipirai ...	7.00 p. m.
		Sevalur ...	7.30 p. m.

1942— LECTURE CXVIII—(*Batch 4*).

October	...24, Saturday ...	Municipal Office quadrangle.	7.45 p. m.
	25, Sunday ...	Nirpalani	... 7.00 p. m.
		Avoor	... 7.30 p. m.
	26, Monday ...	P. Puduppatti	... 7.00 p. m.
		Vendampatti	... 7.30 p. m.
	27. Tuesday ...	College (A) English	... 10.15 a. m.
		Karaiyur	.. 7.00 p. m.
		Idaiyattur	... 7.30 p. m.
	28 Wednesday.	C. S. M. High School	... 10.00 a. m.
		Rani's High School	... 10.15 a. m.
		College Tamil (Branch School)	10.15 a. m.
		Vadavalam	... 7.00 p. m.
		Sammattividuthi	... 7.30 p. m.
	29, Thursday ...	Nartamalai	... 7.00 p. m.
		Uppiliyakkudi	... 7.30 p. m.
	30, Friday ...	Andakkulam	... 7.00 p. m.
		Killanur	... 7.30 p. m.

THE FOLLOWING PLACES WILL BE VISITED BY THE ADVERTISING PARTY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT BUREAU FROM 4 P. M. TO 5 P. M. ON THE DAYS NOTED BELOW. THE STATE BAND WILL PLAY; POSTERS WILL BE EXHIBITED; AND HAND-BILLS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AND EXPLAINED.

Tuesday	...	20—10—42	...	Ramachandrapuram.
Wednesday	...	21—10—42	...	Karambakkudi.
Thursday	...	22—10—42	...	Kilanilai.
Friday	...	23—10—42	...	Pudukkottai.

Sri Brihadamba State Press, Pudukkottai. 1,000—20-10-42.